

BOOKBINDING by European methods
with the best materials, and under
European supervision at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
Always pronounced equal to home
work, and price very moderate.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
moderate prices at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
All proofs are read and all work
superintended by Englishmen. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done anywhere else. Estimates given
and work executed. Only one-half
of the cost of printing elsewhere.
Telegraphic Address "Press".
P.O. Box 23.

COMMUNICATIONS regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions,
Printings, &c., &c., should be addressed to THE DAILY PRESS.
Advertisements and Supplements are not ordered for a
quarter previous to the time of issue of the "Daily Press"; should
any order be received after that time, it will be returned.
The supply required. Only one-half
of the cost of printing elsewhere.
Telegraphic Address "Press".
P.O. Box 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 296.

CHINA SEA.

YANGTZE RIVER.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

KIOTUAN SMALL BEACON LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on or about
the 1st OCTOBER next, the present
Kiotuan Small Beacon Light, which is a RED
fixed one, will be replaced by a Dioptric Occulting
Light of the Sixth Order, showing a fixed
WHITE Light varied by three Eclipse in
every thirty seconds, thus:

LIGHT ECLIPSE LIGHT
20 seconds 2 seconds 2 seconds

ECLIPSE LIGHT ECLIPSE

2 seconds 2 seconds 2 seconds

The new Light will be exhibited at an elevation
of about 500 feet above water, from a Mast
of the present Light, and it is believed
that it should be visible at a distance of 10
nautical miles.

The Mast and Keeper's Huts will be painted
WHITE.

By Order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
A. M. BISHOP,
Coast Inspector.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 31st August, 1895.

[1895]

JUST UNPACKED.

A LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF FRUITS in Tins and Boxes, such
as APPLES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
FIGS, GRAPES, PEARS, &c., &c.

ALL AT CHEAP PRICES
P. C. PATELL & CO.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1895.

[1900]

PERSERVERANCE LODGE
OF LONGKONG, No. 1,105.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FLEM-
MASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY,
13th Sept., at 8.30 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to
attend.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1895.

[1901]

FOR THE MAIL.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
will be ready To-morrow and will
contain:

Leading Articles—

India Control Wanted for British
Diplomacy in China.

Chinese Secret Societies and their Govern-
ment.

Trade of the Piece Goods Trade in
China.

The New Public Offices and Competitive
Exams.

The Military Contribution and Barrack
Services.

The West River.

Another Outrage in Szechuan.

Money Pending in the Government

Districts.

Mr. Wetherell and the Chinese Cus-
toms Service.

Sympo. Conf.

The Military Contribution.

The Japanese in Formosa.

The Colonist's Farewell.

The Gymkhana Meeting.

Royal Engineers' Athletic and Aquatic
Sports.

Other News.

Hongkong Golf Club.

Rev. Dr. Eliza's History of Hongkong.

An Excess of Passengers—Heavy Fine.

S. C. Farnham & Co. Limited.

The Kiangsu Commission.

Anti-Christian Rioting at Hoik Chiong.

Proposed Sale of the Chinese Deckards

and Arsenals.

Correspondents.

Local and Foreign News.

Commercial Intelligence.

Subscriptions \$12 per annum, payable in ad-
vance, postage \$2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1895.

[1895]

ISLE OF SKYE WHISKY.

THIS FINE OLD WHISKY is Blended
and Matured in Sherry Wood.

\$120 per gallon, 5% discount for case.

II. BURTONJEE,

13, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1895.

[1895]

JUAN ABRAHAM,

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT.

PLAZA DE MAYO, NO. 12, MANILA.

SOLICITS Considerments of FIDUCIARIES

(New or Second-hand) for Sale on Com-
mission.

Mr. ABRAHAM is at present in this

Colony, and will be glad to treat for the Purchase

or Sale of all Descriptions of Household

Effects.

HONGKONG HOTEL, Room No. 144.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1895.

[1895]

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

IS the Largest and Strongest Financial Institu-
tion in the United States—World's Largest
Life Assurance Company—Largest Premium
Yearly and the Short Largest Dividend
RETURNS to living policy-holders than any
other form of Assurance issued by ANY
OTHER LIFE COMPANY.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1895

Assets \$2,05,320,000

Liabilities \$3,477,000

Surplus \$742,073

Income \$754,700

New Assurances 42,165,714

Outstanding Assurances 194,277,620

Policy-holders since

Organization 40,110,633

For illustrations of terms, policies, or for
all other information apply to

SHEWAN & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1895.

[1895]

NOTICE:

THIS Undersigned has been Appointed Sole
Agent for WOOD & CO.'s well-known
CIGARETTES.

AUSTRIAN TABLE BUTTER

in 1 lb. Tins. Fresh Stocks always on hand.

Special Terms to the Trade.

Geo. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1895.

[1895]

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INTERVIEW WITH MISS HARTFORD.

THE KYUCHEUNG MASSACRE.
Yesterday afternoon, says the Mercury of the 4th inst., a representative of this paper was very kindly given an interview with Miss Hartford, who it will be remembered, was one of the survivors of the Kyucheung massacre, and who arrived here on Monday. In response to a query Miss Hartford said that all was quiet in Kyucheung at present, and that she had completed her interview with the authorities there. Stewart was still very ill at Fochow. Miss Hartford said that she had not much more information to give than had already been given by this paper, but she had heard something through her native teacher (who had obtained his information from native sources) of what the murderers had done after they had completed their night's massacre of the foreigners.

BoATING OF THREE DEEDS.
It appeared that some 350 of them had started from mountain twelve miles from Fuzhou under several leaders. They did not know where they were going to and only the leaders knew a good many of what was to be done. On the way a good many of the leaders, including their leader, were killed, and so the survivors had to take for refuge, massacring the foreigners. After they had completed their work they went about for some time, glorying in what they had done, and if each one killed what he said he had the number of foreigners massacred would have least reached a hundred. After they had completed their work the numbers were but half as many as before, and so the survivors had to kill all the foreigners at Hwangtung." They then expressed their intention of dining there, but the villagers would not allow them to, because of the terrible things they had done, and it was the same in almost every village; the villagers refusing them food and driving them out. The village of Dziszing, it was said, was a favourite resort of theirs.

NO ATTEMPTS TO ABSTAIN.
It is a noticeable fact, said Miss Hartford, that while this body of murderers was passing through all the villages, and the news must surely have spread, the district magistrate of Kucheng kept 150 soldiers guarding the empty foreign houses at that place, where there were no foreigners at all, and sent out to inspect the mansions. He might not have known of their proximity, however.

Miss Hartford being about to go out, our representative had to be content with the information he had received, and after thanking Miss Hartford for her concession took his departure.

THE MAHOMMEDAN REBELLION.

The following decree of the 4th inst. received by the Hsinpo by wire from Peking will give an insight into the progress of the Mahomedan rebellion now in full force in the provinces of Kansu, or the "Great North-West" of this empire.—
Yang Chung-Chien, Viceroy of Shensi-Kansu, telegraphed to the Emperor denouncing the conduct of Brigadier-General Teng Yen-ho. It appears from this Viceroy's reports that the Mahomedan rebellion first began in the city of Huicheng of Kansu province, daily increasing in size and seriousness until a large portion of the country was occupied. Huicheng was, however, recaptured by our troops, the siege of the prefectural city of Hsiahsia raised, and quietly restored to the protection of the government of Hsiahsia. Since then, however, the seat of another rebellion, characterized by greater ferocity and defiance of the constituted authorities. At this juncture Brigadier-General Teng Yen-ho was instructed to go to the assistance of the local authorities. But he delayed his march, carrying on the road for many days before getting to Fochow. Arrived there, and without asking the permission of the Emperor, he gave orders to his troops to attack the rebels, Teng Yen-ho really proceeded to attack the enemy, resulting eventually in the almost complete rout of his army. By this unvarnished conduct he said the Brigadier-General had disengaged the plan of the projected campaign against the rebels. As a punishment he is therefore forthwith cashiered, but must remain in the army and is given a chance to redeem, by doing his duty to the good of his nation.

With reference to Yang Chung-Chien, Vice-
and Liu Chou-Juan, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kansu also, we must not pass over their conduct, as they have been culpably negligent in their duties. The former officer has been a great many years chief of the province and hence should have kept himself accurately informed of the condition of the Mahomedan rebellion. As far as the latter is concerned, he is accused of having planned to go to war, for him to do any day sounding punitive operations against these people and another day assisting and relieving them. There seemed to be in fact not the least system, from first to last, in dealing with the question; hence it is not astonishing to learn that the prefectures and sub-provinces of Huicheng, Hsiaochow, Hsiaohsiang, and Tchih-lou, and the grand commandant of the northern and southern wings, Ong-Chung-chun, his forces, made glaring mistakes which he seems scarcely able to rectify. As to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Liu Chen-kun, he has proved his mediocrities of talents, blindness to the dangers of the times, and ignorance of the actual crisis which hung over the province by being involved in authorizing the gift of arms, ammunition, and weapons to the rebels, and those who organized them to act with. Liu Chen-kun is clearly unfit for this important post. We therefore desire that both Yang Chung-chien and Liu Chen-kun be forthwith handed over to the boards for the determination of a penalty, and we would also exert them to look more about them in the future and endeavour to redress their past errors. As soon as the armies of General Teng Yen-ho and General Teng Hsien-chen shall have arrived in Kansu, let each and every one combine to use their best efforts and by united action speedily crush the present rebellion with one sweeping blow. In this way, only, will there be a chance to redress the culpable negligence and errors of the past. Pay sharp heed and reverential obedience to these commands!—N.C. Daily News.

MORPHINE INJECTION AT AMOY.

Mr. General Gordon, in his report on the state of Amoy for 1894, says—it has been suggested that perhaps a reason for the decrease in the import of opium at this port is also to be found in the import of morphine, which is now being brought in in great quantities, as much as 800 cts. having been imported during one month. Of this large amount, however, it is to be presumed the sum is largely due to the fact that it is not all used for hypodermic injections. Recent researches of the pert doctor have shown that this habit of injecting morphine is greatly on the increase, and that there are many establishments in the city where the practice is carried on. According to the opinion of medical men, the habit is in many ways a very reprehensible one. Those who are烟鬼 (smokers) taking to morphine injections are enabled to abstain from the opium pipe, but are by no means cured of opium smoking, as a cessation of the injection habit inevitably leads to an increased indulgence in smoking. Moreover, no care is taken to keep the syringes properly clean and the doctor has even used blunt syringes rubbed on a common grindstone to make them. These syringes are very sure to be liable to be caused by the insertion of these dirty syringes into the skin.

ATTACK ON A FOREIGN RAILWAY OFFICIAL AT SHAN-HAI-KUAN.

About 7 a.m. on the 20th August, a Hun soldier, who had the English name of the English soldier, shot the English soldier, who refused to do, and was ejected by the shed hands from the yard. Other soldiers, some twenty in number, then attacked the yard, throwing stones from the low gates. At this moment Traffic Inspector Moore and Driver Inspector Terrell came in at the other end of the yard and ran forward to prevent the gates being closed. The soldiers, after driving away the stones, then returned through the yard and went on the departure platform to start the train to Tientsin. Here, the soldiers, more than 200 in number, in seeing him alone, surrounded "Tak" and attacked him with carbines and rifles, knocked his sun helmet off, and gave him several blows. His face was covered with blood but could only manage to run up the side of the station rooms, and had to run for the help

of a station policeman, who was also injured, he would have certainly been killed. Mr. Terrell saw the affair from that end, some sixty yards off, but could render no help, as there was a dense crowd on the platform, with a wall between him and the scene of the affray.

Inspector Moore, in the course of his duty,

had repeatedly got no force in ejecting from the trains all kinds of rowdy soldiers—and even officials—of the camp. It is thought not unlikely that he has been a marked man—and that the soldiers got the "cue" from someone in authority to seize a favourable opportunity to

attack the Chinese, other than the soldiers, will be delighted if this case is severely dealt with, because they are all in constant fear of the troops and can get no redress.—*Peking and Canton Times.*

There come a boat and a bunting to see
The Plover, the Owl and the Wavewife Pea."

THE SMALL HINDOO PEN.

is the latest addition to

MAGNIVEN & CAMPBELL'S Renewed Series of

The Points are China Cut, and are in 3 Grads.

WATERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TYPING, 10th September.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 2/21

Bank Bills, on demand 2/21

Bank Bills, at 3 months sight 2/22

Credits, at 4 months sight 2/22

Contingency Bills, amounts sight 2/22

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 2/74

Credits, at 4 months sight 2/80

ON GERMANY.—

On demand 2/22

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 3/32

Credits, 6 days sight 2/24

ON BOOMAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/95

Bank on demand 1/95

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/95

Bank, on demand 1/95

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills, on demand 1/95

ON MANILA.—

On demand 1/95

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand 1/95

OVERSEAS, Bank's Buying Rate 3/901

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per toal 3/70

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

PAID UP QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong & Shui.

China & Japan, prf. 125 1/2 p.c. per cent.

Do, ordinary 21 nominal

National of China 21 nominal

Do, S. & Co. 21 nominal

Bell's Asbestos E. A. 15 nominal

Brown & Co., H. G. 25 nominal

Calcutta & Co. 25 nominal

Dairy Farm Co. 25 nominal

Fenwick & Co. 25 nominal

Green Island Cement 25 nominal

H. & J. Brick & Cement 25 nominal

Hongkong & C. Gas 25 nominal

Hongkong Electric 25 nominal

Hongkong Hotel 25 nominal

Hongkong Ice 25 nominal

Hongkong & G. 25 nominal

Hongkong Pipe & G. 25 nominal

Hongkong Rose 25 nominal

Hongkong & S. N. 25 nominal

Hongkong & T. 25 nominal

